

# THE INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

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VOL. II.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

NO. 13

GO TO  
**STOUT,**  
Hatter and Furrier  
FOR BARGAINS.  
No. 76 East Washington Street.

HERE WE COME  
WITH THE  
**BEST AND CHEAPEST FLOUR**  
In the market. It will cost you nothing  
to try it, as every barrel is warranted,  
and the money refunded if not satisfactory.  
I also make a specialty of all kinds of  
FEED, in large and small quantities.  
Free delivery.

**WOOD AND CO.**  
**H. WAMSLEY,**  
178 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

**PETER ROCKER,**  
Dealer in all kinds of  
Groceries and Country Produce,  
**FLOUR AND FEED,**  
449 West North Street.

**A. CAYLOR,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**Wood, Coal and Coke**  
**FLOUR AND FEED,**  
177 Indiana Avenue.

**NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE**  
**Dining Rooms,**  
227 MAIN STREET,  
Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Where you can get the  
**BEST MEALS IN THE CITY**  
FOR 25 CENTS.  
OYSTERS SERVED IN EVERY STYLE  
Lloyd Johnson, Prop.

**JOHN KIDD,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
(NOTARY PUBLIC.)  
Rooms 23 and 24 Thorpe Block, 37 E. Market Street  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
PROPRIETOR  
"The World's Collection Bureau."  
Collections a specialty. Business promptly at-  
tended to in all parts of the United States.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**

FOR THE  
**Cheapest and Best**  
LINE OF

Watches, Diamonds,  
Jewelry, Silverware,  
Clocks and Tableware,

GO TO  
**CRAFT'S**  
**Jewel Palace,**  
24 East Washington Street.

**DRESS GOODS!**  
**DRESS GOODS!**  
**DRESS GOODS!**

STYLE, VARIETY, LOW PRICES.

—AT THE—  
**New York Store**

Handkerchief and Border Settings, Camels' Hair  
Corduroy and Mottie Cloths, in dark  
Cloth Shades.

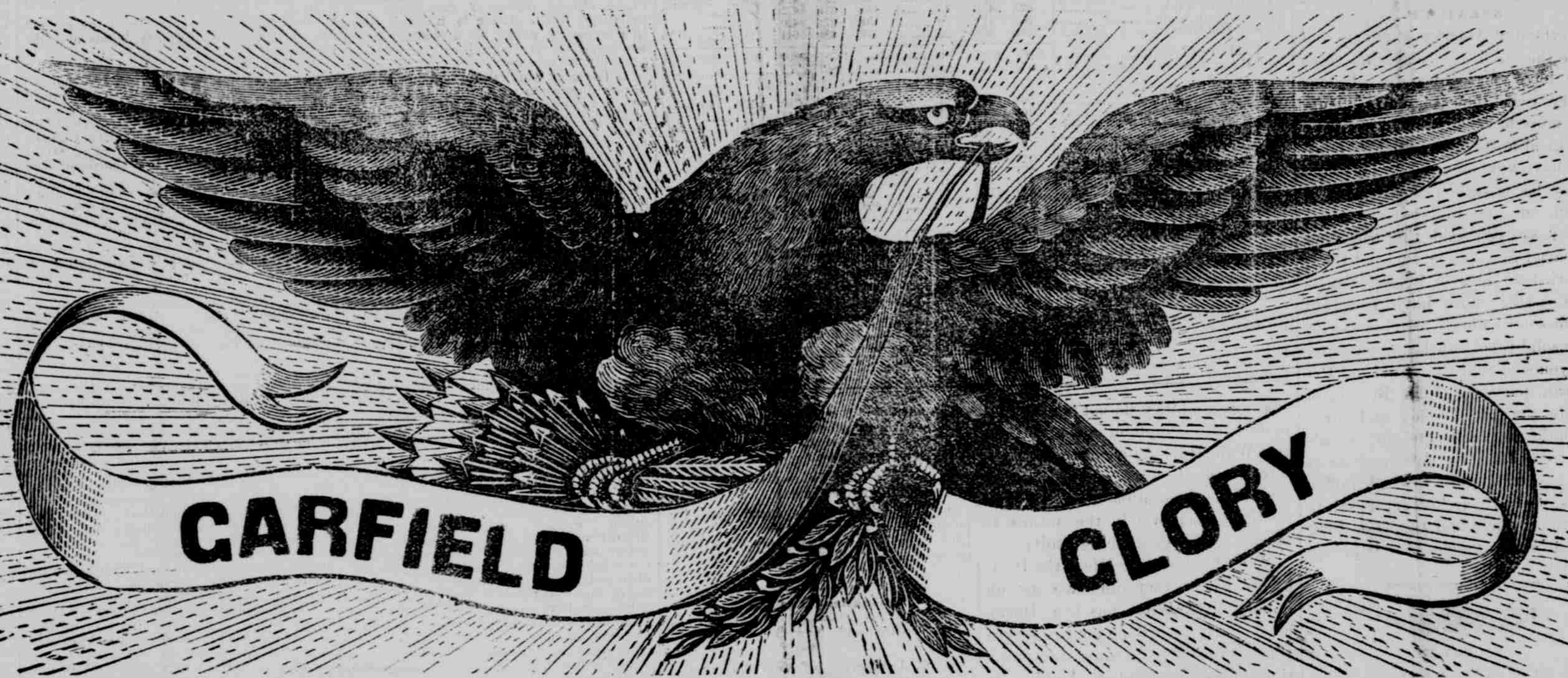
**PLAIDS!**  
A beautiful lot of Bright Plaids, for Children's  
wear. Handsome Novelty Plaids in medium and very  
fine qualities.

**CASHMERES,**  
ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES.

Our Stock of  
**CHEAP DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
is extensive, and comprises all grades, from  
to 25 cents.

**ETTIS, IVERS & Co.**

## UNTO THIS NATION ARE THE FRUITS OF THE WAR PRESERVED!



### And These Are Not "The Principles For Which Lee and Jackson Fought."

## AUCTION —AND— Private Sale at Auction Prices

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF  
**CLOTHING,  
HATS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.**

HAS BEEN OPENED AT  
**37 East Washington Street,**  
2 DOORS EAST OF NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE.

**Secure a Rare Bargain.**  
**Attend in Time.**  
**IT WILL LAST FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.**

**HAMLIN, Auctioneer.**

## FRED DOUGLASS

That good old man, whom we knew in Washington, D. C., dropped in the  
other day, during his visit here, to get a pair of No. 10's, and expressed great  
surprise at our LOW PRICES, but when we told him we only paid \$17.50  
rent per month, he remarked, "I see it, and will recommend all my friends to go  
to

**A. W. WILSON,**  
169 E. Washington St.,  
—FR—

## BOOTS and SHOES

A large stock of Men's, Boy's and Children's  
**CLOTHING.**

All Styles and Qualities at Low Price, can be found at the  
**C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE,**  
13 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

**OVERCOATS!**

FOR FALL OR WINTER WEAR.  
**All Styles! All Sizes! All Prices!**

## THE GLORIOUS RESULT!

The election on last Tuesday re-  
sulted in a glorious victory for the  
grand old party of freedom and equal-  
ity. A solid North met and crushed  
the solid South. Every Northern  
State except the petty boroughs of  
New Jersey and Nevada cast her  
electoral vote for Garfield  
and Arthur, giving them 219 elector-  
al votes, a majority of 69 in the elec-  
toral college. Glory enough for one  
day.

Three cheers for the soldier, patri-  
ot, statesman James Abraham Gar-  
field, President-elect of the grandest  
Republic on the globe.

Written for the Leader:  
**SELF-EDUCATION**  
Of the Slaves of Louisiana.

In Three Parts—By Paul Gaston. A. M.

PART II.  
Part I contained a condensed outline of  
the peculiar domestic and civil relations  
existing in the Province of Louisiana, at  
the close of the eighteenth and opening of  
the nineteenth centuries, between the white  
and colored elements, from which the gen-  
eral reader may have derived a vague idea  
of the social, political and moral status ac-  
quired and exercised by these distinct races  
in their civil capacity.

We should have added in part first, that  
the text books of most of the schools were  
entirely in the French language, English  
being taught as a separate branch. We en-  
ter a Court of Justice to find the civil law  
the basis of all judicial proceedings. "The  
code Napoleon" and the "Partidas" are  
often quoted than either Blackstone or  
Kent, and often the examination of wit-  
nesses and pleadings of counsel are entirely  
in a foreign tongue.

This peculiar state of society in New  
Orleans has exerted a great influence on the  
"free" or Creole population, who had be-  
come an element worthy of our considera-  
tion.

The statute laws were rigidly enforced on  
the union of "white" with the "colored" el-  
ement, but the social customs have sanctioned  
them, to a great extent, and the Catholic  
Church not only recognizes, but encourages  
these unions, and her inexorable dogmas  
compel the husband to support and educate  
his offspring.

We now proceed to portray the effects of  
this diametricism on the "colored" race,  
and hence the weaker race. Among the French  
and Spanish settlers and their descendants,  
the condition of the colored race, rather  
than its color has been the ground of pop-  
ular prejudice. They regarded the slave  
and his offspring as an inferior class, because  
they were in a condition of servitude, and  
not because they were of a darker hue.

In the North, and in States settled by the  
English, the prejudice was one of color,  
rather than condition. In the former case  
the emancipated was as much respected as  
he who could trace his genealogy to a re-  
mote ancestry of freemen, but in the latter,  
the slightest admixture of African blood  
consigned its possessor to hopeless degrada-  
tion, without regard to respectability,  
wealth or moral worth.

After the memorable revolution in San  
Domingo, a great number of Creoles and  
freemen of color, took up their residence in  
Louisiana, partially in New Orleans. Many  
of them were men of culture, wealth and in-  
tellectual ability, a majority of them were

owners of extensive properties in that island,  
and had been educated in the most eminent  
institutions of France. The  
French was their native tongue and their  
early associations had been among that  
truly magnanimous people, who  
are universally admired and esteemed for  
its total exemption from those unwarrant-  
able prejudices which tarnish the otherwise  
fair escutcheon of the American people.  
Prior to the Dominican emigration, the sub-  
ject of education among the free colored  
people of Louisiana had been much neglect-  
ed, and it was somewhat humiliating to  
their native pride to find themselves objects  
of contempt by these polished emigrants,  
whose wealth and influence at once opened  
to them the hitherto inaccessible privileges  
of social intercourse with the French el-  
ement of the province.

Instead, however, of yielding to the sug-  
gestions of envy and jealousy,  
our own Creole population  
promptly inaugurated a system of education  
for their children which, in a short time  
manifested a most marked improvement in  
the moral and mental status of both parent  
and child, and in due time many of their  
own sons were sent to France to be edu-  
cated, whence they returned to assume posi-  
tions of honor and emolument in their na-  
tive province, and hence in the year 1794,  
there were no less than 2,000 colored cre-  
oles in the province who had received a lib-  
eral foreign education, and became both an  
ornament and an honor to their race. In  
fact, it was generally conceded that no other  
American colony could boast of so refined  
and influential a class of colored freemen as  
that which adorned the professional, the  
mercantile and the agricultural employ-  
ments of Louisiana.

Having thus shown the positions of two  
classes of the early inhabitants of the pro-  
vince of Louisiana, it now remains to refer  
to a third class, of whom we have hitherto  
had but few brief glimpses, namely, the  
slaves of Africans, whom, at the period of  
the French revolution of 1789, had become  
very numerous, and a regular article of com-  
merce between the white planters and their  
colored progeny, which, of course, rendered  
the social chasm between the blacks and  
their semi-colored free brethren much wider  
than that existing between the first two  
classes.

In consequence of this state of social an-  
tagonism, the friends of the slave in France  
applied to the National Assembly as early  
as 1783, for a charter establishing schools in  
the colony for the education of the children  
of the slaves.

Lafayette, Brissot, Barnave and Gregoire  
eloquently advocated the measure, and were  
finally successful in obtaining a decree to  
that end. Unhappily, before the system  
could be reduced to thorough practice, the  
revolution broke out in France which threw  
the colony into such disorder that the schools  
were abandoned. Its friends in the mother  
country had either fallen upon the insatiable  
guillotine, or lingered in gloomy dungs,  
and when the "Directory" was estab-  
lished it was found that Napoleon Bonaparte  
had already made overtures to the  
American government for a cession of Lou-  
isiana to the United States. This negotia-  
tion was consummated in 1803, from which  
time American law became the sovereign  
ruler of the colony, and of course, exerted  
its utmost power to eradicate the good seed  
which had been sown for the elevation of its  
human property.

In spite, however, of the preventive mea-  
sures adopted by the new proprietors, the  
slaves had during the brief period of pupil-  
age, become sensible of the value of educa-  
tion, and the advantage to be derived from  
it to determine the more daring among  
them to obtain it at all hazards. For this  
purpose the plantations of a parish or town-  
ship would be canvassed, and those in which  
they could confide were invited to attend a  
"school" in any location where absolute se-  
crecy could be secured. Sometimes these  
schools were held in remote swamps,  
cane-brakes or other places, where, per-  
haps, the foot of the white man had never  
trodden. In such cases, a number of logs would  
be felled into a shallow square, a pine fire  
built in the center, and the dusky pupils  
disposed around upon the log seats, prepared  
for the purpose, then "Le Maitre d'ecole"  
would engage in "teaching the young idea  
how to shoot," until "le chanteur" an-  
nounced the approaching morn, when each  
scholar must be found at his post of labor,  
or receive a sufficient number of "stripes,"  
minus the "stars," to induce an explanation  
of his delinquency.

Whenever the weather or other cause  
prevented this domestic "sport" of knowl-  
edge under difficulties, the "school-room"  
would be removed to stable lots or other  
"eligible" locations, where, after duly chink-

ing the seams between the boards, the pupils  
would seat themselves on bundles of fodder,  
old harness, horse collars, or on the floor as  
circumstances permitted. Then with a  
kne-shell filled with lard or oil, and a cot-  
ton wick inserted as their only "chandelier,"  
which was held in turn, the outcasts would  
pore over their tattered "Child's First Prim-  
ers" until one, "two" and "three" in the  
morning, and those who lived at a distance  
seldom closed their eyes on "school nights,"  
but spent the entire period of "darkness" in  
the clandestine pursuit of "light."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Walnut Hills.

Good-bye, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Han-  
cock, hero of Gettysburg, etc.,  
James A. Garfield, scholar, orator, States-  
man, Christian. Let all good men rejoice  
that the name has come when such a man  
can be elected President of the United  
States.

The wedding of Miss Susie Washington  
and Mr. G. Carroll last Wednesday night  
was one of the grandest affairs of the season.  
The ceremony was pronounced by Rev.  
Mr. Scott.

Born Early, Herman Richison, W. H.  
Mundell and Mrs. E. Swanson attended  
Sunday-school last Sunday at the little  
church around the corner.

Elder A. J. Darnell of the First Baptist  
Church preaches to the largest colored con-  
gregation on the Hill.

J. W. Haskins and W. H. Baltimore at-  
tended the temperance meeting at the Hall  
on McMillan street, last Sunday.

Miss Mary Weaver returned home this  
week from Morrow, Ohio, much improved  
in health.

Gen. Hancock—Dear Sir: That you may  
have a long and happy life and a home at  
last in heaven, is the sincere prayer of the  
Walnut Hills correspondent of the Leader.

The Sunday-school of the First Baptist  
Church now uses the Berean Lesson Papers.  
Mr. W. T. Peyton, one of the editors of the  
Louisville Bulletin, and Principal of the  
Western schools of that city, is a son of  
Rev. W. A. Peyton, Superintendent of the  
A. M. E. Sunday-school.

The colored men voted early at the polls,  
and some of our good women voted often  
on their knees.

John Owens left this week for Christian-  
burg, Va. to visit his mother whom he has  
not seen for sixteen years.

Quarterly meeting on Sunday at the A.  
M. E. Church.

Elder M. M. Smith of Lockland, will  
hold his quarterly meeting Nov. 14.

At 3 o'clock last Sunday Rev. W. H.  
Franklin, A. B. preached at Elder Darnell's  
Church.

Mrs. Rachel Porter returned last week  
from a pleasant visit to Xenia.

Miss Ida M. Bishop of Lima, Ohio, a  
young lady of fine talents and education,  
and having finished her course in the Oberlin  
Musical Conservatory is teaching at Toledo,  
Ohio.

Rev. J. W. Barber formerly associate  
editor of the National Tribune of Cambridge,  
Ohio, is now stationed at Gallipoli.

Be sure to get next week's Leader, my  
friend.

Miss Hattie Washington is quite sick.  
Miss America Clarke is Secretary of the  
Temperance Society.

Gen. Hancock—Dear Sir: The Cincin-  
nati Enquirer says that your party was  
boasted by negroes, well General, that  
it should be so is in accordance with the  
very nature of things. Your party has  
beaten to death thousands of our people,  
and now you see, General we are getting  
even with you. This you see, General, is a  
fine illustration of poetic justice. Things  
will come home, you know. The mills of  
the gods grind slowly but they grind ex-  
ceedingly fine.

The Junior's High school has about 65  
students.  
Miss Rita Weaver was at Sunday-school  
looking as well as usual.

Mrs. Rhoda Hall was able to attend  
church last Sunday.  
Rev. Mr. Clay of the Avondale Baptist  
Church lives on Chesnut street.

## CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Just received, 50 pieces 6-4 Sutta Flannels, New-  
est Shades, Price, \$1.00 per yard and upward.

One Hundred Shades in Opera, Cashmere, Twill and  
Madras Flannels.

Full Line of Fancy Stripes and Figured Flannels  
for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits.

Embroidered Flannels in White and Scarlet.

Welsh Flannels, Elegant Goods, Just Opened.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Flannels of  
all Kinds and Qualities Ever Shown in the State.

**SPLENDID LINE OF  
CLOAKING-ULSTER CLOTH**

Everything the Market Affords, in the Very Best  
Qualities, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

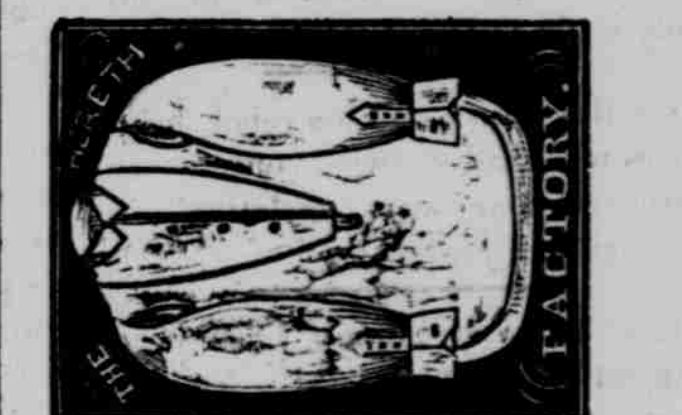
Visit this Department and be Convinced.

**L. S. Ayers & Co.**  
INDIANAPOLIS.

N. B.—Just opened a Full Line of Misses' and  
Children's Cloaks in Very Latest Styles.

**J. C. HERETH & CO.,  
SHIRTS & DRAWERS  
MADE TO ORDER**

No. 37 W MARKET Street, Indianapolis



## U. B. F.

THE BOOK OF DEEDS, adopted at the last  
session of the N. G. Lodge, are now ready. Having  
revised it to some extent, I hope to receive the sup-  
port of all brethren.  
One Dozen Books, \$1.00; One Half Dozen Books  
50c; Single Copy 10c.  
Address: M. A. JACKSON,  
245 W. Market Street, Dayton Ohio

## HANDSOMEST CHEAPEST

—AND—  
**BEST**  
LINE OF

**CLOAKS, SHAWLS,  
SUITS,**

**CIRCULARS  
AND DOLMANS**

For Ladies', Misses and  
Children,

TO BE FOUND IN THE  
STATE.

You will make a mis-  
take and lose money if  
you do not examine our  
stock before you buy any  
of the above goods.

**DAVIS & COLE**

Odd Fellow's Block